



# THE Pioneer

*A Practical Standard of Excellence*



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JANUARY-FEBRUARY

NUMBER 1



(Photo Utah State Historical Society)

Photographs of Lorenzo Snow and President Brigham Young at the approximate date of the settlement of Brigham City

Brigham City: Lorenzo's Gift to President Young

“The Pioneer” Salutes  
Box Elder County, Utah





National SUP President  
Oliver R. Smith

As our Society enters a new calendar year with the addition of many fine new members throughout its chapters, we look forward to a period of increased growth and service. We are particularly pleased with the prospect of organizing several new chapters in 1978, some of them outside the state of Utah. This will significantly expand our effort to preserve and honor the Utah pioneer heritage, which historically is shared by all of the states in and surrounding the Great Basin.

## The President's Message

It is appropriate that the new officers of our 24 chapters gather in January to join with the national officers in planning ways to achieve our general and local objectives. This annual seminar, which used to be held in the late spring, now comes early in the year to be of maximum value to the chapter leaders who have just assumed office. We are indebted to Joy F. Donyon for his able preparation of the 1978 seminar.

Since the transfer of the S.U.P. Pioneer Village to the Lagoon Corp. and its removal to the new site at the resort in Davis County, the National Board has been studying possible locations for a new headquarters for the Society. This continues to be a major concern this year, and it is receiving careful attention by a capable committee headed by former president Dr. Orson D. Wright.

Following the publication of the November-December issue of *The Pioneer*, George B. Everton, Sr., found it necessary to resign as editor because of his increasing responsibilities in his genealogical research and publishing firm. We express deep appreciation for his capable and de-

voted editorship during the past year, and have asked him to continue to serve on the Board of Directors. With this issue we welcome E. Kay Kirkham of the East Mill Creek Chapter as the new editor.

Favorable recognition continues to come to the Sons of Utah Pioneers through the activities of its Mormon Battalion organization. Last September Col. Elmer B. Jones led a group of members and partners on a successful bus trip to historic points in the Midwest. The highlight was at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., where a new marker was dedicated to honor Lt. Col. James Allen who assumed command of the then newly-enlisted Mormon Battalion at that U.S. Army outpost on July 16, 1846.

Under the sponsorship of the Temple Quarry Chapter and the modern Battalion officers, another historic trek will be made Feb. 20-26 to Arizona, Mexico, California, and Nevada. Participants will represent S.U.P. in the 1978 Fiesta de los Vaqueros parade in Tucson and will dedicate a Mormon Battalion trail monument at El Centro, California.

## Our New Editor

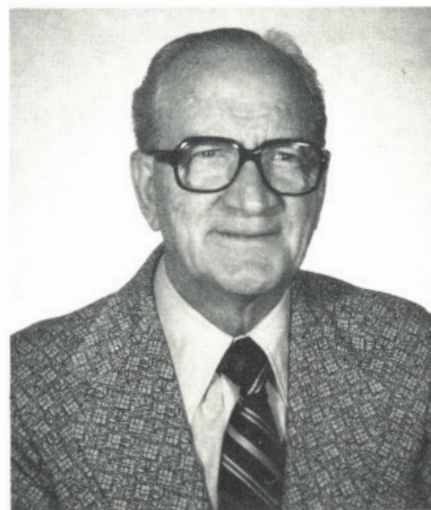
Brother E. Kay Kirkham of Salt Lake City, Utah, is successor to Brother George B. Everton, Sr. who recently resigned as editor of the *Pioneer*.

E. Kay Kirkham, known as Kay, was formerly employed by the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and was a professional genealogist, having made numerous field trips performing historical research. He has authored twenty-two books and publications, having written many articles on American genealogy. At the 1977 National SUP Encampment he was awarded second place in the annual story-writing contest. He has recently lectured at the Church headquarters as well as at the BYU Education Week and other prominent places.

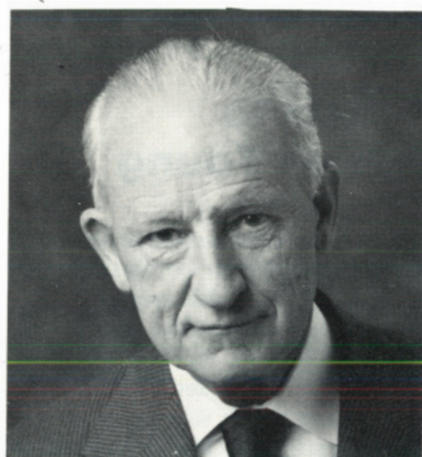
Kay was born in Lehi, Utah, the son of James M. Kirkham and Kate Woodhouse. All of his grandparents and great-grandparents were dedicated pioneers before the completion of the transcontinental railroad. He attended the University of Utah as well as the BYU and served as an LDS Missionary to France. He married Oleve Kittinger and they are the parents of four children and fourteen grandchildren, all four children having filled LDS missions. His hobbies are photography, woodworking and golf. His wife, Oleve, is currently a piano teacher and supports him in his SUP activities.

In 1963 the National Archives, Washington, D.C. employed him, drawing upon his long experience in American Genealogy. Then in 1964, he accepted an appointment as the first librarian of the Los Angeles

Temple Genealogical Library, which was sponsored jointly by the Southern California Stakes. He was there as chief librarian until returning to Utah in 1973.







## Wendell J. Ashton Named Publisher of the Deseret News

Wendell J. Ashton, a former president of the National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers, has been named as publisher of the Deseret News. After serving for five years as managing director of the public communications department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints he will assume his new responsibilities on January 1, 1978.

Elder Ashton has long been active in civic and church affairs and is well known to many of our organization for his leadership qualities. He is currently first vice-president and president-elect of the Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce, president and chief executive officer of the Utah Symphony and vice chairman of the Utah American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. He is also a member of the planning and construction committee for Utah's Bicentennial Arts Center.

He enters into his new assignment well qualified from experience in the publishing field. He was a reporter for the Salt Lake Telegram and later served as managing editor of the Deseret News. Prior to this time he was for many years an executive with the Gilham Advertising Agency in Salt Lake.

To Elder Ashton, his wife Belva and family of seven children, we extend our best wishes for his continued success as a leader in our community.

## Annual Seminar for SUP Leaders

The Annual Seminar for Presidents and Presidents-elect of the Sons of Utah Pioneers will be held on Saturday afternoon and evening, January 14th, 1978 in the Garden Heights Ward, 2220 Fisher Lane, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

All Presidents and Presidents-elect who attend will receive help and instructions in planning their activities for the new year. A most interesting and instructional day has been planned for all who attend.

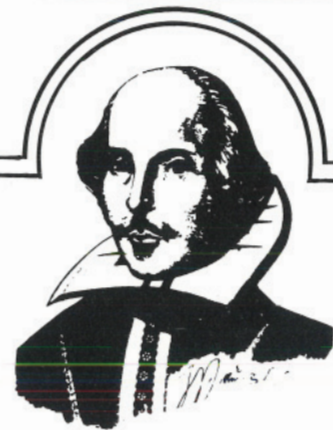
Joy F. Dunion, president-elect of the National SUP will be general chairman. Members of the national board of directors will lead discussion groups on various topics vital to SUP activities. These sessions will be from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m.

At the same time as the orientation meetings are being conducted, partners of the participating chapters and national officers will be entertained with enlightening talks and interesting musical numbers.

Following the afternoon meetings, there will be a social hour from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. after which time a banquet will be served. Dr. Leonard J. Arrington, L.D.S. Church Historian, will be the guest speaker.

Mr. Grant Hale is chairman of the banquet and he will be assisted by his lovely wife. Reservations for the dinner (\$4.50 a plate) must be sent to SUP headquarters by January 10th, 2998 South 2150 East, Salt Lake City, Utah 84109.

God governs in the affairs of man, and if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? -Benjamin Franklin



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# The Pioneer

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## BRIGHAM CITY:

### Lorenzo's Gift to President Brigham Young

On July 18th, 1868, Brigham City's reporter to the *Deseret News*, Anders Christensen, submitted the following glowing tribute of his beloved Peach City:

"The ground on which Brigham City stands was about as barren and desolate a place as a human eye ever looked upon about fourteen years back. A very few families (perhaps a dozen) settled here and explored around, but found no flattering prospects for subsistence.

We planted fruit trees in obedience to the counsel given, but had no hopes of eating fruit from them, the ground being as hard as a rock, and without soil, scarcely a vestige of sand, even, to be seen among the rocks. We have the farthest place to the north where peaches and grapes have yet succeeded.

We have an almost continuous orchard now, with this and other varieties of fruit trees surrounding comfortable habitations. We have a good Court House, a City Hall; and a fine Tabernacle is in course of erection, and many other fine buildings.

Where a dozen families could once hardly subsist, now 400 or nearly so, are comfortably situated, and a pleasant scene of activity can always be seen. The mountain streams are not suffered to go to waste, but are made to propel numberless wheels with which they are dotted.

Instead of the howling of wolves in the evening, we can walk in the streets and hear the sweet and melodious sounds from the piano and the organ, as well as other instruments.

Almost without a single exception, all this has been done by people that were very poor. The muscles of the hardy emigrant from the northern countries of Europe have been the main capital in operation, under the counsel and direction of a wise leader.

Although the locusts have levied a heavy tribute on our crops this year, still we expect to live and improve, and assist every good cause. In other

lands we have witnessed famine and distress within their borders. At the same time their fields were teeming with plenty, and produce was low in price; while here in bad years all have had bread to eat and rejoiced.

We have a fine singing choir and singing schools led by Brother Fishburn, and a splendid home-made dramatic association."

How did this thriving community develop in such adverse surroundings? Correspondent H, who came to Brigham City in September, 1876, to observe the cooperative movement then flourishing, had the answer, "As with the Priest, so with the People."

On September 20th, 1876, his lengthy article was published in the *Deseret News*. After reviewing the thirty departments of the cooperative association, which he lauded as exemplary, he concluded: "One grand feature of the system is that it admits no idlers; all seem to follow some industrial pursuit. Even the tramps are put to work on outside contracts, and earn their board without being a tax on the people.

Instead of saloons, they have halls of science, high schools, social, musical and dramatic entertainments, all to the honor of those men who have proved themselves worthy of the confidence of the People."

The Priest of the People was, of course, Lorenzo Snow, "the best example for the literal building up of the Kingdom of God of any of our presiding elders," according to Brigham Young, the man whom Lorenzo delighted to honor by calling the city he founded, Brigham City, after President Young.

Though there was a settlement on the site before Lorenzo Snow arrived, he was the founder of Brigham City. When it became the model of industry and culture described above, Lorenzo was led to record in his history a description of how he had found it at his arrival in May of 1855.

"When I arrived, ... I found the location where Brigham City now flourishes in a very unprosperous



condition. Whether its change from a primitive state should be called improvement, i.e., whether it was better or worse for what had been done on the premises, would puzzle an antiquarian. Even the log meeting house, with its ground floor and earth roof, was more extensively patronized as a receptacle for bed bugs than for the assemblage of saints."

The first Mormons to see the area were Captain James Brown and Samuel Brannan and those traveling part way with Jesse C. Little's exploring party to the Bear River and Cache Valleys in August, 1847. Brown and Brannan were on their way to California to bring back the pay of Mormon Battalion members and to tell the Saints, who had arrived at San Francisco Bay by ship, to come to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

Brother Little reported on his return from the northern exploration that Cache Valley and Bear River Valley looked favorable, especially for summer pasturage for cattle, though there was no more timber available there than there was around Salt Lake Valley.

Captain James Brown returned from California in November of 1847, the proud possessor of the pay due the Mormon Battalion. Whereupon, he was directed by the Church High Council in Great Salt Lake City to buy out Miles Goodyear's claim on the Weber River, an action which brought Mormon settlers to the present site of Ogden in 1848.

The next several years saw settlements established in the major valleys north and south of Salt Lake City, particularly along the Wasatch Front. Usually the homeseekers went out to areas designated by Brigham Young, though some went out on their own, exploring for the best place to settle.

It was the opinion of historian Edward Tullidge that the latter was the case with the first settlers of Brigham City. In 1849 William Davis and Simeon Carter explored the region north of Ogden. They were enough impressed with the area around Box Elder Creek that they returned in 1850 and com-

menced some cabin construction and plowing. March 11th, 1851, saw them return to the site with their families.

During the summer they raised a meager crop, enough to see them through the winter. They also harvested enough grass hay to feed their animals through the bitterest part of the winter, though they let them graze in the open until snows became too deep for them to paw down to feed.

During the fall of 1851 the dozen families then gathered at Box Elder built a fort for protection from the Indians, though by spring they were happy to break up the structure to escape the bed bugs and other vermin which occupied the place with them.

The settlers' encounter with the rocky soil of the area, and the even more astounding discovery of how irrigation water disappeared half way down a row, caused them to agree among themselves that the place would never support a population of any size. So in 1852 Henry G. Sherwood laid out farming plots of forty acres each for the settlers at Box Elder, deeding two or three plots to those who could pay the small fee for his services.

As far as they were concerned, the pioneers were ready to remain out on their large farms. The Indians were friendly, though bothersome at times, as they were forever asking for food and wanted everything to which they took a fancy. However, the word was received from Salt Lake City to "fort up."

The fall of 1852 thus saw the construction of a second fort, and you already know what Lorenzo Snow thought about it when he arrived in May of 1855.

Two happenings the fall of 1853 forecast a change in the offing for the new "land barons" of Box Elder: The population doubled as new immigrants came in from Wales and Denmark, and Elder Lorenzo Snow was given a mission to select "50 families to go to Box Elder."

February of 1854 territorial surveyor, Jesse W. Fox, Surveyed the "Big Field" at Box Elder, dividing the large farms into smaller parcels, mostly into five-acre lots. Word was sent them by Elder Snow that new families would be arriving regularly

and that they must prepare to make a community out of the place. They were promised blessings if they would divide their land and water with the newcomers and that none would suffer from it.

By the time Elder Wilford Woodruff made a visit to Box Elder on December 5th, 1854, he was able to report that the settlers were enlarging their fort to enclose an area one hundred by two hundred rods, with a stone wall three and a half feet thick at the bottom, two feet at the top and eight feet high. On the evening of the 5th he preached in the school house, the new home for the bed bugs at Box Elder, according to Lorenzo Snow. Elder Woodruff reported: "Sixty families are located here, the majority of whom are Welchmen and Danes, and mostly poor."

April, 1855, the *Millennial Star* reported that "Elder Lorenzo Snow is building a mill, and making a farm at Box Elder. About twenty-five families are going with him."

When the gentlemanly and refined Lorenzo arrived with part of his family at Box Elder in May of 1855, he was given shelter in what he later termed "A small and incommensurable adobe hut." Determined to build a model Mormon village on the site which would later enlarge into a prosperous city of Zion, Lorenzo arranged for Jesse W. Fox to come up and survey a townsite. As a beginning, the size of the plot to be enclosed by the rock wall was doubled. Then, in order to accommodate at least twice as many people within the area, the ten-acre blocks used for other Utah towns were cut in two and the lots reduced from one and a quarter to one-half acre each. This was done because of the difficulty in spreading the available water over a larger area in the rocky soil. Thus they succeeded in providing city lots for twenty families in ten acres of space, while Salt Lake City blocks allowed for only eight lots per ten-acre square.

June 1855

As an example which he knew would be followed, President Snow began building a story and a half house, thirty feet by forty, on his city lot. When the roof had been covered with rough slabs, no shingles



being available, and before the front door was in or the floors laid, and prior to any plastering, President Brigham Young and his party were put up there while on a visit to the northern settlements. To do the church president honor, Lorenzo initiated a procedure soon followed in all settlements to welcome the prophet on his annual visits.

In this as in all ventures in the years to come, Lorenzo Snow demonstrated his skill as an organizer. First he sent out crews to make the roads comfortable for carriage travel. Then, "lacking the means to be very elaborate, through much care and labor," he set about directing his people to use "ingenuity and enterprise" to properly outfit the escort of young men in uniforms and young women in white dresses who would ride out to meet Brother Brigham.

Military-trained Lorenzo loved a parade. Each young man carried a lance from which colorful ribbons floated gracefully in the breeze. Mounted on the finest horses available, and all dressed alike, the tips of their lances gleaming in the sun, the young men were an impressive sight.

Adorning the wagons drawn by two span of matched horses, sixteen or twenty young ladies "Carried flags and beautiful banners with appropriate mottoes, preceded by one or two carriages occupied by the authorities and leading men of the city, the whole led by a martial band . . ."

To further touch the heart of the revered leader, children, "in their Sunday attire" lined each side of the street, extending their ranks right up to Brother Snow's doorless house, where the company entered "amid loud cheers, ringing of bells, and waving of banners." (For full text, see p. 293 in Milton R. Hunter's *Brigham Young, The Colonizer*)

President Young was so pleased with the welcome and the efforts of the people to begin construction of their city, that Lorenzo sought further to inspire them to build the finest town they were capable of, by proposing the settlement be named in honor of Brigham Young. From that time on, a city of fruit trees and gardens, of substantial homes and home industries, arose amid an air of culture and refinement - a gift to



1978 Brigham City Chapter Officers

Wayne Johnson (center) president, left to right; Leland Nelson, Bert Christensen, LeRoy Ward and Lincoln Jensen, directors. Absent: Karl Josephson, past president and Charles Kimber, Treas. Secretary.

the Prophet Brigham from the Prophet Lorenzo.

(The above was adapted for *The Pioneer* by Vaughn Nielsen, Utah history teacher at Box Elder Junior High School, from his book, *The History of Box Elder Stake*, written in 1977 in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of Brigham Young's setting in order a stake for Box Elder County. Nielsen, a native of Hyrum, Utah, is a descendant of Bendt Nielsen, a Utah pioneer of 1854.)

## Pioneer Publication Schedule

Beginning with this issue every effort will be made to have the *Pioneer* reach the membership the second week of each alternate month or, January, March, May, July, September and November. To do this the deadline for all chapter news, special features, photographs, advertising, etc. will need to be by the 15th of each preceeding month. The cooperation of all contributors will be most appreciated.

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## SUP Former Museum Building Burns

In a spectacular fire that attracted the attention of many residents on the east side of Salt Lake City, a vacant two-story building that formerly housed the Sons of Utah museum at 2990 Connor Street burned to the ground. The building was located on property owned by our honored and late National President Horace A. Sorensen.

Maynard Sorensen, son of the founder of the museum and Pioneer Village, reported that there was no loss because the building was scheduled for demolition to clear the area for future development. Cause of the fire was attributed to children playing with matches.

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## Murray Chapter Elects New Officers

At a dinner meeting held December 8th, 1977 the following officers were elected to take the lead in building up the new and outstanding Murray chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers.

The dinner was held in the 20th Ward of the Murray South Stake. The ward Beehive girls and leaders prepared and served a lovely dinner.

The new officers are: President Orrin P. Black; past president, G. Morris Rowley; first vice-president elect, Marshall K. Brinton; second vice-president elect, J. Aaron Thueson. One year directors, Kenneth D. Anderson and Daniel L. Le Fevre. Two year directors, DeMar Brimhall and Arthur J. Sperry. Secretary, Harold J. Shaw and treasurer, Edward E. Butterfield.

## Salt Lake City Chapter Names Personality-of-the- Month

LeGrand Pollard Backman was named personality of the month by the Salt Lake City Chapter, Sons of the Utah Pioneers. He is the son of Gustave Hilmer and Grace Pollard Backman, born December 18, 1893 at Salt Lake City. He attended Salt Lake High School and was graduated from the College of Law at the University of Utah. They are the parents of five children: Robert LeGrand, Mary Jean Alley, Richard Price, Beverly Davis and James Hilmer.

Service to the LDS Church was given as a missionary to South Africa 1915-19; mission president there 1935-1938, Bishop of the Salt Lake 34th Ward along with other church offices of responsibility.

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Among many civic awards he was chosen Man-of-the-Year by Phi Delta Kappa in 1957 and shared Couple-of-the-Year with his wife, Edith, SUP national organization.

The maternal grandparents of LeGrand were handcart pioneers to Utah; his paternal grandparents were converted in Sweden with emigration here in 1876.

## An Incident with the Indians

by Wilford D. Lee

In the very early days in Tooele, the children herded the cows on the bench north of town. One day these children were scattered far and wide digging sego lily bulbs for their lunch. The cattle as they grazed wandered west below the brow of the hill. Lying out of sight waiting for a chance to steal, some Indians drove the cattle off and were miles away before the children realized that the cattle were gone. Running home, they alerted the towns-people.

Thomas Lee, the Captain of the militia, sounded the alarm, and gathering as many of his company as he could find, he started in pursuit of the Indians, but they lost the trail in the mountains. Returning to Tooele, Captain Lee commandeered a wagon for their supplies and equipment and with his men he headed west into Skull Valley. It was dark when they got over the ridge. Far to the south they could see the twinkling lights of the Indians' campfire. Since Captain Lee was tired from the strenuous labor of the day, he lay down in the back of the wagon to sleep.

Before he went to bed, however, he pointed out a star in the south, the one that flashes red and blue, instructing the driver to head toward that star. Unfortunately, the driver misunderstood Captain Lee's directions and followed the wrong star. Instead of going directly south, he followed a planet as it set in the west.

When Captain Lee awoke in the morning, he saw immediately what had happened. Following the sinking planet, the driver had described a semi-circle and was

now something like twenty miles west of the Indians. The desert was completely without water, placing the wagon and company in dire jeopardy. Afraid that a horse might die crossing the vast parched plain, Captain Lee started a trot to cross the desert for help.

All day long he walked and trotted. Heading for the mountains to the east, he ran through the broiling sun. The heat waves, dancing dizzily across the land, made him sweat as he dodged brush and boulder and leaped across the gullies. It was late in the afternoon when he got to the mountains. Although he was delirious from heat and thirst, he knew the location of a spring. Heading toward water, he finally reached the place. Fighting through the brush and willows, he plunged his head and face into the cool water. Being irrational with delirium, he drank and drank and drank until he could drink no more. Sitting back, he felt sick, but the water had cleared his head. Now he looked into the spring. There he saw the head and hide of a dead cow. Because of their hate for the whiteman, the Indians had befouled the spring. The sight was so nasty that Captain Lee vomited, spewing out most of the water he had drunk. It was fortunate that he did so, for so much water in his dehydrated condition might have killed him.

Without drinking more he leaped up, climbed to the top of the pass, and made his way into Tooele where he dispatched water wagons to the rescue of the company. Had it not been for his valiant run, the men and the animals of the expedition would have died in the burning desert.

Unfortunately Captain Lee was so ill from his experience that he was confined to his bed for six weeks.



## Early Settlement of Holladay Recalled

by Art Wagstaff - (Historical Record, volume V. Andrew Jensen)

Big Cottonwood, originally known as Holladay's Settlement, was settled in the spring of 1848 by John Holladay, Porter Doudle, William and Benjamin Mathews, Washington Gibson, Allen Smithson and others, who arrived in the valley with the Pioneers in July, 1847.

After spending the winter of 1847-48 in the Great Salt Lake City Fort, these families started out in the spring of 1848 to find a suitable place for locating farms, and finally made a camp on Spring Creek, about half a mile southeast of the old Big Cottonwood (Holladay First-Second) Ward house or three miles below the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon. They settled close together and built a number of log cabins. The little village, which was the first founded in Utah outside of Salt Lake City, was called Holladay's Burgh, in honor of John Holladay, one of the first settlers, who was the first acting Bishop of the settlement.

In October, 1853, the population of Holladay's Settlement, which was then known as Big Cottonwood, had increased to 161 souls. In 1853, at the time of the Walker Indian War, a fort was constructed which covered about four acres of ground. The walls were made of mud and straw. They were about eighteen inches at the base and tapered as they extended upward to a height of from five to six feet. There were two portholes in the south wall. They were about two feet square on the inside and tapered to a very small hole at the outside. The fort was located a little north of the school (Olympus Junior High). It took two years to build the fort at Holladay. However, it was not needed for protection against the Indians as they proved to be friendly.

At the approach of Johnston's Army, in March 1858, President Brigham Young counseled the Saints of Big Cottonwood to move to Beaver Valley. When the general move took place in April 1858, the majority of the Big Cottonwood Saints settled temporarily on the bottoms north of the Provo River, where they remained until they returned in the following July.

In 1880 the population of Big Cottonwood was 661, and comprised a fine farming district.

The first building erected for public worship in Big Cottonwood was also used for school purposes. It was built at an early day (1887) and is not now in existence. At a meeting held June 15, 1861, it was resolved to build a new ward meeting house to cost about fifteen hundred dollars. \$1,250 was subscribed for this purpose at the meeting. The chapel cost \$4,100 before it was finished. That building has been torn down and a new ward, a fine brick building was erected on the same grounds. (The old amusement hall of the Holladay First-Second Ward.)

Men who found their way through the trackless wilderness now have great-grandsons who get lost in the supermarket.

## Life Membership Program Gets Boost from Earl Family of Provo

Frank J. Earl, life member of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, and formerly of the national board representing Utah County, enrolled five grandsons in the life membership program.

With a request that the memberships be dated December 15, 1977, the 50th anniversary of his marriage to LaVieve Huish, now deceased, his grandsons were entered as members at large. Four of the grandsons, Charles Robert, Bruce Taylor, Douglas Frank and Michael B. Earl reside in Orem, Utah, 84057, at 944 South 150 East. The fifth grandson, Stephen Earl Christensen, resides at 7862 Lakeshore Drive, Roseville, California, 95678.

Within the spirit of giving to others at Christmas time, or in commemoration of a special anniversary, Brother Earl recommends his action to others with the possibility that the giving of life memberships could be a new approach to the membership program of the National Society.

Tact is the art of building a fire under people without making their blood boil. -Franklin P. Jones

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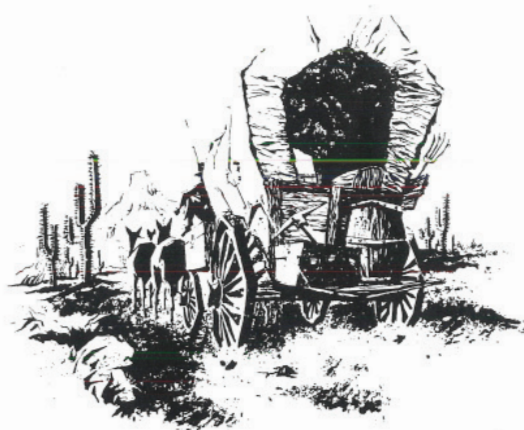
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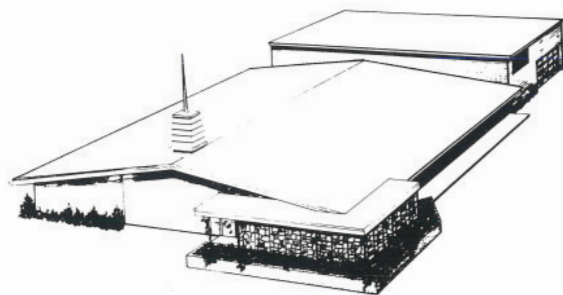
## A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Please send all news items to: EDITOR, National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2998 South 2150 East, Salt Lake City, Utah 84109. Chapter news and happenings with our individual members will make our magazine more interesting. Please designate a reporter of news in each chapter and keep us informed as to your civic projects, changes in officers, etc. Double-spaced typewritten news will be most appreciated. Limited space and special issues will not always permit us to print all that has been submitted to us - but we will do the best we can.

**WHEN YOU MOVE** - please let us know of your new address as soon as possible. Postal regulations now prohibit the forwarding of magazines if the address is incorrect. Instead, the magazine is returned to the sender and a charge of 25¢ is required.

The March-April issue of *The Pioneer* will feature Weber County and its chapters, Mount Ogden, Ogden Pioneer and Jefferson Hunt; the May-June issue will feature South Salt Lake with its chapters, Temple Quarry, Murray and Taylorsville-Bennion; the July-August issue will feature the Cache County area and the Temple Fork Chapter.

It will be appreciated if these special issues will be kept in mind as to photos and special articles for publication.



## A TRIBUTE TO OUR FRIENDLY COMMUNITY

Through the years, as we learn to evaluate people and personalities, we find that enduring friendships are one of life's precious jewels. What is more comforting than a treasured visit with someone to whom you can be just your natural self! Let's cherish our friendships and make the most of them.

**PETERSEN FUNERAL CHAPEL**  
Verl and LaRaine Petersen  
Brigham City, Utah



## **EMC Chapter elects new officers and announces 1978 activities**

The East Mill Creek Chapter held their November meeting at the Whitmore Library on Monday, November 21 when the following officers were elected. Wm. D. Callister, President-elect for 1978; Lynn G. Garff, first vice-president; Clive C. Johnson, second vice-president. Elmo W. Poulson and Richard B. Kennedy were elected to directors for two year terms. Held over directors from 1977 are Carl A. Quist and Vern C. Yates; new president John J. Nielsen, president-elect 1977 and Joseph A. Brown past president.

Everett H. Call was appointed as secretary of the chapter with LaMar Busath as his assistant. Wilson M. Seely was appointed as treasurer and George R. Gygi as chapter historian.

One of the 1978 chapter projects will be a joint effort to team up with the present East Mill Creek Stake officers in the publishing of a book covering the settlement and early history of the EMC area. Our committee would appreciate receiving photos or articles relating to the early families who settled in EMC or relating to church and civic activities during this one hundred year period.

At our November dinner we were pleased to welcome back Albert and Dorothy Erickson. This fine couple have just returned from the Montana-Billings mission field. Rudolph and Margaret Voss have also completed a mission in the San Diego, California, area and will miss our December meeting by two or three days. Dave and Helen (Taylor) Ballstaedt began a mission assignment at the Visitor's Center in the Washington, D.C. area.

Stan and Margaret Kimball returned from a special church assignment. They spent a very fruitful six months in Sri Lanka (Ceylon) and are happy to be back in a dry area. They organized a branch of the Church - a first in Ceylon's 2,500 year history.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our annual Christmas party was held at the Distinctive Catering dining facility on Monday, December 19th. The highlight of this dinner (hosted by Joe Brown, Vern Yates and their partners) was the orchestra music and special numbers provided by the Senior Citizen Golden Years orchestra conducted by Marvin Strong.

\* \* \* \* \*

We are now planning and looking forward to our January dinner which is scheduled for Monday, January 16th at the Carden School. An illustrated lecture with slides and appropriate musical background will feature the Hole-in-the-Rock and the crossing of the Colorado by the stalwart Mormon pioneers.

John J. Nielsen

## **Salt Lake City Chapter Holds Annual Election of Officers**

The election of the 1978 officers of the Salt Lake City chapter took place at their regular luncheon meeting on Wednesday, December 7, 1977 at the Hotel Utah. The officers for the ensuing year are O. Claron Alldredge, president; Herald L. Carlston, first vice president; Vaughn J. Wimmer, second vice president; George W. Fowler, Jr., third vice president. Donovan H. VanDam was elected secretary and treasurer with Richards Grant Smith as recording secretary.

The board of directors chosen were Knight B. Kerr, Joseph T. Lindsey and Wilford L. Payne with R. Bert Carter, John C. Jenkins and Evan Wright as holdover directors.

## **National Officers Meet During Christmas Season**

On Friday evening, December 16th, at the Service Drug in Bountiful, Utah, the National Society SUP, past presidents and partners enjoyed an evening of dining and entertainment.

# **OUR CHAPTER**

## **Mormon Battalion Trek into Arizona and Mexico**

The U. S. Mormon Battalion, Inc. and the Temple Quarry Chapter are jointly sponsoring an early spring trip to the southlands. You are invited to join with them in the Tucson celebration February 20th to 26th.

The agenda starts at Salt Lake City February 20th, leaving for Flagstaff, Arizona; February 21, leave for Tucson. February 22nd sight seeing around the area and into Mexico with a return to Tucson in the evening. February 23rd, parade and celebration in Tucson. February 24th Tucson to El Centro for Monument Dedication and evening program. After the program then on to Yuma for the night. February 25th - Yuma to Las Vegas via Lake Havasu, London Bridge and Boulder Dam. February 26th - leave Las Vegas for Salt Lake City.

The cost of the seven day trek is \$150. per person to include insurance transportation and lodging. Deposit \$25. per person by December 20th so we can make the necessary reservation; balance of the money due January 10th. To reserve seats for the trek send money to Elmer Jones, 1864 South State, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115 or to Glen L. Greenwood, 880 South 1000 East, Sandy, Utah 84070.

Under the direction of President Oliver Smith, with Ken and Min Wiseman, Phil and Bernice Robbins co-hosting the program, the group enjoyed a catered dinner and singing by the talented young group known as the Viewmont Madrigal Chorus. Bernice Robbins and the committee provided table center pieces and individual place settings in ginger bread to add to the colorful and festive occasion.

With the singing of Christmas carols a pleasant evening in the holiday season was concluded.



# S ARE ACTIVE

## We Salute With Pride: Box Elder County, Utah

Box Elder County, Utah, is located in the northwest corner of the state, an area of 5,444 square miles and a population of 28,129 in 1970. About one-third of the population is in Brigham City, the county seat, and the area is five times larger than the State of Rhode Island. The county has eighteen or more cities and communities and it is growing at three times the national rate for a comparable area.

Excellent industries abound in the county. Thiokol Chemical Corporation came into the county in 1956 and selected the area for its outstanding labor force, fine communities, good educational facilities and strategic location. Other companies such as the Fram Corporation, American Sportswear, Baron Woolen Mills and the U and I Sugar Company are located in the county. In pioneer times the industries included flour mills, hat and brush factories, tanneries and machine shops all powered by ample water power.

Historical sites attract thousands of tourists each year. The Golden Spike National Historical Site, the Corinne Railroad Museum and the Brigham City Tabernacle, claim the tourists interest and repeated visits.

Besides the many large farms, dairy herds and fruit orchards, the area attracts many sportsmen to the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, Willard Bay State Park and the Great Salt Lake, for fishing, hunting and boating.

The pioneers had remarkable foresight to select this area for early settlement and all those residents that have followed the pioneers will say the same: it's a good place to live.

## Davis County Chapter Elects New Officers at Thanksgiving Time

*Burns N. Hansen, secretary reporting*

Under the direction of President Clay Allred, seventy-three members of the local Sons of Utah Pioneers chapter held their annual election of officers November 16, 1977 at the time of their Thanksgiving party.

The theme of the evening program was "What's Right with America", with Dean Lindsay, vice president and station manager of KSL Radio as the featured speaker. The program of the evening was under the direction of Ted and Lucretia Arbon with their decorations featuring the fine arts with each table depicting a different area of symbolic representation as found in sculpture, symphony orchestra, opera, drama, art, choir, literature, scripture, dance and home arts. The musical program featured Mrs. Karen H. Almond, noted soprano, assisted by her daughters, Michell and Lisa.

While Manager Lindsay expressed his gratitude for the high quality of our forefathers and our rich heritage, other speakers including Dr. Keith Engar, University of Utah; Dr. Joseph Bishop, president of Weber College; V. C. Neilson, State Department of Family Services and Steve Holbrook, State Legislator and native of Bountiful, amplified the theme of the evening.

The new officers for 1978 are Haven R. Burningham, president; Harold Pope, president-elect; Clifford B. Goodfellow and Dean Holbrook for two year directors. Burns N. Hansen was elected secretary, Charles N. Barlow, treasurer with C. Douglas Barnes as historian.

### CORRECTION NOTED

In last month's issue of the *Pioneer*, reporting on the Sugarhouse Chapter, John A. Larsen is president-elect instead of John Brown, in listing officers for 1978.

## Sierra Chapter News

*by Duane B. Ford, reporter*

The last chapter meeting for 1978 of the Sierra Chapter, Sacramento, California, was held December 15, 1977. Chapter business included the election of new officers for the season of 1978, a progress report on the Placerville project of having the Sweeney Museum Collection returned from Church headquarters for permanent display at the El Dorado County Museum and also a report that paving the remaining portion of the Mormon-Emigrant Trail is in progress and that some additional project would be worthwhile to commemorate and celebrate its completion from Sly Park to Highway 88 near Tragedy Springs.

Ben Lofgren reports that a Placerville Ward family now owns property in Pleasant Valley which was the assembly area of the original Mormon Battalion Veterans where they left the "Gold-diggin's" for the Salt Lake Valley in 1848. The family is willing to make space available for the erection of a monument by the Sierra Chapter.

The meeting was under the direction of President Grant Ursenbach with square dancing and a Chinese dinner as a part of the December meeting.

Speak clearly if you speak at all; carve every word before you let it fall.

-Oliver Wendell Holmes

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## Experiences of Ann Crompton Barlow Crossing the Plains

by J. Lester Barlow, Life Member, SUP

James Barlow and his wife, Ann Crompton Barlow, were among the first to join the Church in Manchester, England, after William Clayton opened that city to the Gospel in 1838. James was active in the Church until his death in 1849. The family history records that one day he was preaching in the Manchester Branch, finished his talk, then sat down. The Presiding Elder stood up and said: "Brother Barlow, I, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, call you on a mission to the Spirit World." Elder Barlow died soon after this event took place.

His widow, Ann Crompton Barlow, with her sixteen-year-old daughter, Jane and eight-year-old son, Joseph Smith Barlow, Sr., came to America on a sailing vessel; they were on the ocean eight weeks, then their boat came up the Mississippi River. They departed from Iowa City in the Edward Martin Hand Cart Company 28 July 1856.

In coming across the plains of Nebraska and Wyoming, they encountered severe blizzards and extremely cold temperatures, for which they were not prepared. Ann Crompton's daughter, Jane, became very ill and was not expected to live. One morning the company left six of their number dead on the snow as the ground was too frozen to bury them. Ann could not bear the thought of leaving her sick daughter behind but finally she found a friend who was a settler living on the trail, who said he would care for Jane and

(continued on page 19)



## Caretakers at Museum Due to Retire This Year

Gwenith and Chester Rader have greeted visitors at this desk inside the Museum's railroad station for the past 11 years, along with keeping the place neat and well-maintained. It is Gwenith Rader who has done most of the "running" through the years, with the Rader home right across the highway from the Railroad Museum, so that she can watch for visitors . . . also picking up litter as she comes or goes. During their years at the Railroad Museum, the Raders have also seen more displays arrive and have watched a change in the status of the original site from a tiny obelisk in the Promontory fields to the present large historic site facility. They agree that the SUP Railroad Museum supplements the exhibits at the spike site and that they always direct visitors to continue to Promontory after their tour at the museum.

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View of Corinne railroad museum with Chester and Gwenith Rader front center. Photo by Sarah S. Yates.

## Corinne R.R. Museum Deeded to National Society by Horace A. Sorensen

by Sarah Yates of the *Box Elder News and Journal*

Chester and Gwenith Rader of Corinne are retiring this year after eleven years of working on the railroad. In those years they have met thousands of people from all over the world, yet they haven't travelled by rail from their home during that time.

The couple has been in charge of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, Railroad Museum in Corinne since 1966 and their duties have gone far beyond simply greeting guests. Behind the scenes there is also a lot of house-keeping, maintenance and relating the story of the railroad and historic Corinne.

Spearheaded by the late Horace A. Sorensen, who also guided collection of Pioneer Village, the museum was officially dedicated on May 10, 1959, the 90th anniversary of the driving of the golden spike that linked the first transcontinental railroad. Sorensen's interest was preceded by that of Bernice Gibbs Anderson of Corinne, through whose untiring efforts yearly re-enactments of the driving of the golden spike were begun.

It was while appearing as guest speaker at the 1958 re-enactment that Mr. Sorensen remarked that "something ought to be done" to call more attention to this historic place. He carried the message to Congress, the National Park Service and the Union Pacific Railroad company. These groups convinced him that a location on the main highway going through Corinne would be the best location for a museum, with visitors then to be directed to the actual site at Promotory thirty miles to the west.

The National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers earmarked \$15,000 for the project working through the Corinne, Box Elder and Golden Spike chapters. The Union Pacific helped with laying track, fences were erected, and a retired railroad station from Honeyville was moved in to house the original display items. A steam engine and cars were donated by the Union Pacific, with the Southern Pacific following suit by presenting a second locomotive and section hand car.

The station houses railroad memorabilia, an Indian artifact display, old barbershop, and a collection of train wreck pictures presented in recent years. Out in back of the station there is a wagon load of old trunks all ready to be put on the baggage car and there is a little green building equipped with the machinery of a Chinese laundry like those in most railroad towns of the era.

No railroad town of the period would be without a blacksmith shop and the eight-sided shop operated by blacksmith and gunsmith Jake Thomas in Perry, was moved to the museum site in the 1960's. It is fully equipped for blacksmithing and some of his gunsmithing tools are also on display.

Most popular with young visitors is the full train on display with two engines, four passenger cars, two engines and a caboose. The children love to sit in the old open air cars that carried passengers to Salt Air resort. Some of the cars are luxury units outfitted for special use by the Kennecott Copper Company, the Bamberger line and other famous companies.

Horace A. Sorensen maintained an active role in keeping the railroad museum growing and kept up, paying for maintenance services. After his death, the full responsibility reverted to the Sons of Utah Pioneers.

Verl Petersen of Brigham City, national vice president in charge of the railroad museum, says that local chapters are looking into the possibilities for running the facility in the future. Plans are at present to operate with volunteer labor, hoping to enlarge and attract enough visitors to make the museum self-supporting with the slight admission fee charged.

However it is managed, the museum is a fascinating stop for those interested either in western history or railroads. For those interested in both . . . it is a station worth an extra stopover.

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## Brigham Pioneer Woolen Mill Remembered

Baron Woolen Mills was founded in 1870 as part of a cooperative of the LDS Church. It began operation of February 4, 1871. The pioneer industry was destroyed by fire on December 21, 1877, but the cooperative organization immediately rebuilt it. By July 4, 1878, it was completed and residents of the community celebrated Independence Day by attending the open house at the mill. It was in operation until 1887 when it became idle for a time.

In the 1890's the mill began operations again with James Baron as the proprietor. The mill did custom weaving of linseys, yarn, flannel, etc.

After operating a woolen mill in Hyrum, Cache County, Thomas Baron bought the local business from the stockholders in 1916 and it has remained in the Baron family since that time. His son, Rulon, purchased shares from the brothers and sisters of the family in 1936 and owned the business until his death in December, 1959. A partnership was then formed by his three sons, Lowell, Dale and Rex, who are the present owners.

The Baron Woolen Mills now manufactures blankets, car robes and saddle blankets and conducts a retail business of ready-to-wear clothing for men, women and children. There are twenty-one employees besides the three partners.

Visitors are welcome at the mill, 56 North Fifth East, Brigham City, Utah.

## An Early Divorce Settlement in Utah

(From the Pioneer Journal of John Woodhouse)

"The year 1859 found me one of the early settlers of Beaver City, Beaver County, Utah, holding the office of Probate and County Clerk of that place. The case before the court was an application for divorce and the difficulty accrued as follows. At that time there was no store in Beaver, nor indeed in Fillmore 60 miles north, nor in Parowan 60 miles south. But occasionally we got a small supply of goods from wagons passing through and hauling goods as freight from Los Angeles, California, to Salt Lake City. These wagons would stop in the towns and settlements to barter or trade for supplies that they needed along the trail. The defendant in the case before the court had a small amount of money and also several boys, who along with himself needed a new shirt each, very bad. The money was not quite sufficient to buy the regulation quantity of cloth, lacking about one yard, but the man . . . calculated that with each shirt being about two inches shorter than common, each could have a new shirt, a shorter shirt being better than none.

The cloth was handed over to the wife to cut out the shirts but she refused to allow the husband's interference and insisted on cutting each shirt a little longer to allow for shrinkage, as she said, but this would deprive one of them of a shirt. The husband insisted on his plan and insisted that it would be better for

each of them to have a shirt a little shorter than to have one son go without entirely. But the wife just as strongly insisted on her way and urged how bad it looked for a man, lord of creation, to be interfering in the cutting out of a shirt. The argument waxed warm and the quarrel resulted in an application for divorce.

The day of the trial arrived, being held in the town meeting house. The parties appeared and declared ready for trial. With the evidence given and after questioning, the judge decided to grant the bill and then arose the matter of the proper division of the property. Each party was to retain their own wearing apparel and all items were adjusted until they arrived at the cow. (The cow was 'dry' giving no milk.) The defendant remarked, 'Well I am willing that she shall have the cow.' The plaintiff immediately responded, 'No, you can have her.' Later, the court decided to adjourn and give both parties time to settle the matter.

A few days later I happened into the work shop of the defendant (a cabinet and spinning wheel maker). He said, 'John we cannot settle that cow business, what can we do about it?' I answered, 'I do not know unless you can agree to toss up for her.' He said, 'Well we would not do that but how about letting the matter drop and stay as we are?' I said, 'You can do that if you will pay the costs already incurred.' 'Well, how

can I pay you?' I said my wife needed a new wheelhead, maybe you can make us one. He pointed to some new wheels made and said, 'take one of them.' I said, 'All right, I will see that charges are dropped but you will have to see the judge about his part of the court costs.'

So it was settled and the parties lived together for some years, but I believe they finally separated before both went to their last accounting."



## Aspiration to Manhood

by John Beck, age 15 (1st Place Youth Division Pioneer Story Contest)

The sweet morning song of the wren was the catalyst that pushed Orson Bates out from under the blanket that also covered his three younger brothers who were still in a dreamy state of sleep. He drowsily reached for his wool shirt that he had carefully hung over the end of one of the Conestoga wagons and then pulled on his homespun trousers. He quietly sauntered past the two wagons that contained the other members of the wagon train and finally came to his mother's wagon. He furtively inserted his hand between the canvas slits and removed a yauger (large bore muzzle loading rifle).

From the mornings new born light he could just barely see the ground that he was going to try to traverse in seeking wood for the family. As he walked through the desert landscape his mind wandered back to the time he lived in his last civilized community . . .

Orson's father, Ormus, belonged to a new and very strange religious sect; in fact, this faith had only begun twenty years earlier and was based on a collection of gold plates called the Book of Mormon. In accordance with the creed Ormus took his family across the countryside from New York to a city in Illinois that was set up as a refuge for the Mormons (people believing in the Book of Mormon). Orson recalled the oddity of entering the city of Nauvoo and being greeted by calls of "Welcome, Brother!" and during the rest of the year in the city, then Orson's eighth year of life, he could never understand why the people had such an affinity towards each other. This question was answered on a bright, sultry summer day as Orson played in the streets of the city with his boyhood companions. It was on this day that the Nauvoo Militia came along the street, near Ormus Bate's home, decked out in royal red and blue regalia. At the head of this impressive procession was a man that seemed to command the respect of all the servicemen. As the volunteer army passed Orson and his friends the leading officer turned towards the

boys and nodded his head. Orson looked into his deep blue eyes for that one split second and had a sensation of peace and a feeling that this man would die for anything he believed in or for anyone he loved. The parade of men slowly marched forward and action began again on the streets of the beautiful city; that is, all movement began except for the motions of a small eight year old boy staring at a scene that no other human eyes could see.

As Orson finally broke the trance, he turned and asked one of his friends who the man was. The friend giggled slightly at Orson's ignorance and then told him the man was Joseph Smith. Orson had heard that name more often than his own in the past year, he knew that Joseph was the man who saw Christ and God and who was now the leader and prophet of the church. No one could have known at that time that in three weeks Joseph Smith would be a martyr, the victim of assassins bullets . . .

The recollection of the prophet's death brought tears to the 15-year-old Orson's eyes as he wandered through the Wyoming wasteland looking for timber for the family fire.

. . . After Joseph's death Brigham Young was appointed leader of the church and he told the Mormons to "move west" so Ormus packed up his three wives and his family and moved to Winter Quarters, Nebraska for the winter of 1846. The next spring took the Bates family back to Council Bluffs, Iowa where Ormus made his living for four years as a cattle and sheep keeper for the pilgrims going to the Zion nestled in the Rocky Mountains. Orson remembered the many conversations he had with excited travelers as they departed for Salt Lake City. It finally came time for Ormus to take his family to Utah, so in June of 1851 the family left Council Bluffs to go on the treacherous journey to the Territory of Deseret . . .

It was the rustling sound of magnificent American bison rubbing themselves against boulders which

brought Orson back to the desert world that he was wandering aimlessly through. He looked 100 feet ahead of him to a craggy gully that separated him from the beasts and suddenly remembered his training in hunting and fell to the ground to check the wind direction. He crawled to the leeward side so the animals would not smell him and charge at him. He then crept towards the gulch that would hide him from the sight of the buffalo. Orson clutched his yauger close to his chest as he slithered into the ravine. He crept across the floor of the gully, all the while thinking of the wagonmaster that thought it would be unsafe for him to go out into the wild desert to gather wood. Orson's one thought was to show that leader just how manly a 15-year-old could be.

As Orson climbed the bison-side of the canyon, he felt his shirt pocket and realized for the first time that he had only five precious bullets. Orson pulled the white gunpowder horn from his side and poured powder into the yauger barrel. Then he dropped a slug in the rifle and stared through the sights as the only buffalo in the herd worth spending one of the bullets on. He squeezed the trigger and before he could fathom the happenings bison were running in all directions except for one stately animal staggering to its death.

Orson Bates achieved his goal of proving to the wagonmaster that he was man enough to walk the desert alone. This boy would later go on to become a great man by achieving all of his goals, not the least of which was becoming one of the most respected men in Tooele County in the state of the Mormons, Utah.

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## A FORTUNATE HORSEBACK RIDE

by E. Kay Kirkham

(Second Prize - Pioneer Story Contest)

Dan and Martha Thomas were living in Callway County, Kentucky, in 1835 with a small family. They were content with their lives, they had a home and some acreage. Dan had heard about a young missionary who was preaching a restored gospel and he decided to take the 100 mile horseback ride necessary to hear him. The missionary was Wilford Woodruff, who was then a priest in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Dan became converted to the restored message and took it home to his wife. Both became converts and were baptized by Wilford Woodruff.

The Saints were active and responsive to the leadership of the Church from whom the call had come to go to Far West, Missouri, and gather there with the other Saints. This was not easy for Dan to do because his father was a Revolutionary War veteran, 84 years of age and they would have to leave him in Kentucky. His mother was 78 years old at that time also. They sold their home, received a little cash and made other preparations for the forth-coming journey.

During the journey Martha became severely ill with sun stroke. She said her head was about to burst. She had heard about the gift of healing from the elders of the Church and called them in to administer to her. She was healed immediately. Whereas before she was on the bed sick and unable to do anything, she got out of bed and went about her household duties, washed clothes for the children, prepared meals and put the family on the road again.

So it was that they passed through the midwest and settled in the eastern part of Far West, Missouri, where Dan and his brother were to take up about 160 acres of government land. They were there over one season, had tilled some 30 acres of land, raised corn and other grains, and had wild bees' hives to provide honey.

About this time the mob action started to harass the members of the Church and one evening the sky to the east was lighted up. Neighbors then told Martha that the mob was burning the homes of the Saints and wives and children were being forced out into the open. It seemed as though the whole earth was on fire. She turned to her oldest son Morgan and told him to hitch up the wagon. "Mother", he said, "where are we going?" She replied, "Well we are not staying here another night." It was then that they started to throw things pell mell into the high wagon. Martha told Morgan that she had a large kettle of beef bones stewing with broth and it was after they had loaded other things into the wagon that they put this large kettle aboard. Morgan started to put the children in the wagon. The way he was going about it Martha had to call after him, "Don't put the children into the kettle with the bones!" They all had a good laugh out of it and then went on into Far West.

Dan had to leave his family and act as a security guard elsewhere with the Church. He was subsequently taken prisoner with about 50 other men, two of who were the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum. While they were in the prison Martha became concerned whether they were being given food or not. She approached the guard, at what seemed to have been an open type of encirclement where the guard was standing over them. She told the guard that the men had not been given anything to eat and she wanted to go to her home and get the food but she was afraid that a member of the mob would shoot her.

The lieutenant told her that he would arrange it with a pass so that she could go to her home for food. This made Martha's dander stand on end and turning to the officer she said, "My father-in-law was a plantation owner with many slaves and we have given our slaves permission

to leave our land with written passes. Rather than have you give me a pass to go to my own home, for my own food, I would eat dead dog, I think! ". A nearby captain said, "Lieutenant, there's grit for you." So it was that she was able to get food for the men in the prison.

The harassment of the Saints was such that Joseph Smith said that there would be no relief for them, no safety, until all of the Saints would leave Missouri. They then made preparations to go north and east from Far West to the area of Quincy, Illinois. This was about 200 miles by the road or about 150 miles in a direct line. They left Far West on the 14th of February 1839.

In her own wagon they had four out of five children that did not have shoes. She said that it was a grievous sight for a mother to bear to see her children crying at night with their feet cracked and bleeding. Later on she was able to get material and knit socks for them and swab their feet with axle grease to take the place of shoes.

So it was that they arrived in upper Missouri, across the river from Quincy. At the time there was a storm, the worst that they had had in years. It was so cold that it was necessary to take an axe and break chunks from the loaves of corn bread that they had to eat. The children had to gnaw on these pieces of corn bread.

It was in this place that Martha was confined in childbirth, for she was in the last days of her pregnancy for her sixth child. The men cut forked limbs from the nearby trees, placed them in the ground with the fork uppermost, placed other limbs across the forks, laced the improvised frame with rope and made her a bed. Then the men cut poles for the four corners of her small room and placed quilts on three sides with an open fire on the fourth side. She said that a queen never had a better bed.

While they were at Nauvoo they helped in the construction of the temple. Also, their son Morgan was a stone cutter. Later on, at Florence, he died of stone cutter's consumption.

It was at Nauvoo that the Saints were concerned about the protection that they were not able to get from the government. A question came up about the Constitution. Martha relates that Joseph Smith made this



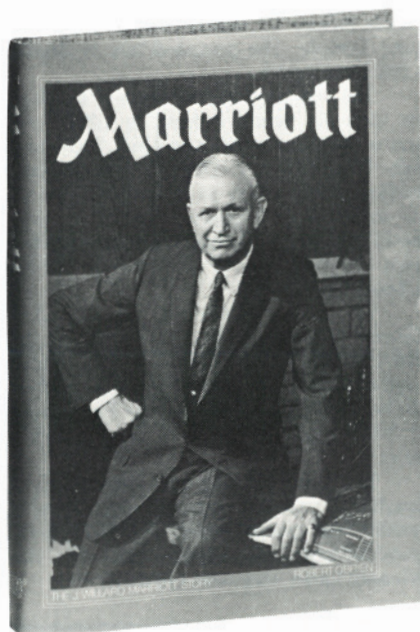
quote, "those men who now sit in judgement will pick the laws of the Constitution until it will be in shreds. They will raise the cry, 'Our Constitution is crumbling to pieces and it will fail'. No, we will sustain it". Then, turning to the west he said, "Far in the West, beyond the Rocky Mountains, in the valleys hid up like a nest of kittens in the grass, we will raise the flag and support the Constitution. Many will go there and some will die on the way."

The family journal reports that they crossed the great plains, more or less, without incident. They just had a few stampedes caused by the Indians.

They left Nauvoo, according to the journal, in February of 1846, "ourselves, eight children, one cow and one sheep. We reached the valley in 14th of October 1849, family the same, two cows, nine sheep, two pigs, \$15. in debt which we soon paid off."

That is the story of Daniel Stillwell Thomas and Martha Paine Jones, pioneers to Lehi, Utah. They were parents of eleven children, nine of whom gave them 87 grand children. We can estimate that not less than 5,000 people had their lives changed because of this couple who joined the Church in 1836 and the husband who made a 100 mile horseback ride to hear the restored message of a latter-day gospel.

## BOOK



## MY BELIEF

The individual is of supreme importance.

The spirit of our people is the strength of our nation.

America does not prosper unless all Americans prosper.

Government must have a heart as well as a head.

Courage in principle, co-operation in practice make freedom positive.

The purpose of government is to serve, never to dominate.

To stay free we must be strong.

Under God, we espouse the cause of freedom and justice and peace for all peoples.

Dwight David Eisenhower, 1956

## Marriott Success Story Confirms Value of Pioneer Heritage

J. Willard Marriott, first son, second child, of Hyrum and Ellen Morris, grandson of John Marriott, English convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and pioneer to Utah in 1854, was destined to make something special of his life. Utah born and early accustomed to hard work and free enterprise, his success story is almost without equal in modern times.

"Marriott, the J. Willard Marriott Story" written by Robert O'Brien, from the staff of Reader's Digest, is a fascinating narrative of the results of one mans struggle to win security for his family, demonstrate his devotion and conviction to his church and establish a corporate business empire to be well-known throughout the world. While it is difficult to put this book down once you have started to read of his gradual rise to success, there is another story in between the lines that was most impressive to me. His final achievement was not only in a competitive business world but in a personal triumph over a series of crises that would have defeated a man with somewhat less of a heritage.

An early victim of Hodgkins disease followed by other body ailments, including heart attacks, these experiences only strengthened his will to overcome and continue with his life's goals.

You will enjoy reading about this man who is steadfast in his faith, who is surrounded by many loyal friends and employees, and above all who believes that hardships, bordering on the impossible, are only steppingstones to success. Within his life story, the value of a pioneer heritage is demonstrated once again to further motivate all who enjoy this same blessing.

E. Kay Kirkham

Wasatch-Cutler

Memorial Park

Salt Lake's Foremost

MEMORIAL PARK

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## TO MY POSTERITY

When I'm gone will children stop and look  
Within the leaves of my poem book?  
Will eyes light up and hearts excite  
To know the careful pains I took?

Will they perceive that I have left  
My feelings carved in measure slow  
Or will the task be lost? And naught  
The sharing of my heart to know?

Will no heart strings be touched  
Nor sadness shown when I am gone  
With nothing left of me below  
To guide, inspire or spur them on?

Or will they stop and smile a bit  
While thumbing through this book  
And pause - listening to my heart -  
And read my soul's most inner nook?

Will they wish the more to know of me  
And wonder if my work conceals  
A valued gift to my posterity?  
Or shed a tear to grace my memory?

James H. Miller

## SPIRIT OF LIBERTY

"The spirit of liberty is not as, multitudes imagine, a jealousy of our own particular rights, but a respect for the rights of others, and an unwillingness that any one, whether high or low, should be wronged or trampled under foot."

William Channing

# Chapter Eternal

## Prominent Utah Dentist Dies

Dr. John Gleave, for many years a prominent Utah dentist, died of caused incident to age. He was age 93 at the time of his death. He was born 6 August 1884 in Annabella, Sevier County, Utah to Herbert and Sarah Jane Thurston Gleave. He married Fannie Palmer 17 January 1915 in the Salt Lake Temple. She preceded him in death, 12 January 1973.

He was a practicing dentist in Utah for forty-six years, retiring in 1966. He was a life member of the Utah State and Salt Lake County Dental Associations, holding several offices in these organizations. He attended the Brigham Young University, the LDS Business College and was graduated from the Northwestern University Dental School in 1919.

He served a mission for the LDS Church in Australia in 1910 and was an active member of the Bonneville LDS Stake High Council and a stake patriarch. In civic life he was a life member of the Boy Scouts of America and the Sons of the Utah Pioneers.

He is survived by two sons and five daughters, two brothers and sisters, twenty-four grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Interment was in the Wasatch Lawn Memorial Gardens.

## Salt Lake Chapter Member passes

Elroy James Christensen, 73 died November 4, 1977 at his home.

He was born February 24, 1904, to James and Mary Emily Winn Christensen in Nephi, Utah. He married Geneal Ruth Carter March 28, 1928 in the Manti LDS Temple. He followed the barbering profession for fifty years. Elroy held many positions of leadership in the Marlborough Ward and the Sugar House Stake of the LDS Church.

Survivors include his wife at Salt Lake City; sons, Richard Elroy, New Orleans; Paul James and Bruce Hal, Salt Lake City; six grandchildren; brothers, Earl, Tucson, Arizona; Lee and Linden, Salt Lake City; sister, Mrs. Warren (Alice) Hanson, Salt Lake City; and Lila Braithwaite, Murray.

## Past President Sugarhouse Chapter Passes

Richard G. Welch, former past president of the Sugarhouse Chapter passed away December 18, 1977 at Salt Lake City, Utah. He was born 12 October 1898 at Morgan, Utah, to Thomas Friday and Martha Jane Tonks Welch. He married Lucille Andrew, 29 May 1929 in the Salt Lake Temple. He was known as a designer for the Utah State Road Commission, active member and high priest of the Holladay Fifth Ward, also Clerk Arbor Ward.

He is survived by his son, Richard A. Welch; a daughter, Mrs. William (Annette) Mansell, both of Salt Lake City. Ten grandchildren, two great-grandsons and two sisters are also among his family and descendants. Interment was in the Wasatch Lawn Memorial Park cemetery.

## Mackay Mortuaries

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## Brigham Young Prophecy Recalled in News from Taylorsville-Bennion Chapter

*by Clyde Barker, historian*

We are so proud of our chapter and the dignified and prominent members to whom we often seek valuable and uplifting advice from such as, patriarchs, mission presidents, stake presidents, former bishops and an acting bishop and other members who have at sometime or another participated in the various auxiliaries of the Church including the loyal help and support of our wives.

The members who had to do with the naming of our chapter were "kinda skimpy" about it. It should have been named Taylorsville-Bennion-Granger-Kearns as we have members from all of these areas. You hear talk of what is happening west of the Jordan. This is our area!

Brigham Young once made a statement (or prophecy) to the effect that "the time would come when there would be three million people west of the Jordan River." If you had lived here for seventy-five years, as some of our members have, you would be made to feel that this promise is variably fulfilled. Along many of our streets where there used to be only a house or two for miles, the homes now are so thick you can only drive a car between. One can travel two or three miles from ones own home now, out through the Granger, Hunter, Taylorsville, Kearns, Bennion area, and even the "old timers" of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers can become lost and have to ask directions to return to their homes.

Housing and population is increasing so fast we cannot believe it.

Our meetings each month have been well attended, with very inspirational programs and delicious, home-cooked meals graciously served by Betty Wright and her associates. An example of an outstanding meeting was when we were shown the complete (re-living) of the Pioneer Trek of 1847, in which Joseph S. Bennion, former bishop of the Taylorsville Ward took a prominent part.

Since our last report our officers have been changed. For 1978 they are as follows:

Winston Palmer, president; Joseph E. Bennion, immediate past president; Vince R. Houtz, president-elect; Asael M. Wallace, first vice president and Merrell A. Nelson, second vice president. The directors are Rulon B. Mackay, 1st year; Vearl Barker, second year; Russell R. Robison, third year. Cloyd Brown is to be the secretary and treasurer with Clyde Barker as historian.

## Experiences of Ann C. Barlow

*(continued from page 12)*

promised to try to bring her back to health and if she died, he would give her a proper burial. Ann was fearful that she would never see her daughter again - but the Company moved on.

The "Church Almanac" records show that there were 575 persons in the Edward Martin Company and that the total number of deaths came to 135. The Company departed from Iowa City 28 July 1856 and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley 30 November 1856, which took a little over four months for the journey.

Ann's son, Joseph Smith Barlow, was the victim of severe frost bite which froze his legs and feet from the knees down. A physician, Dr. Anderson, came to mother Barlow twice and told her that both of her son's legs should be amputated but she refused to give her consent to the operation, saying: "If he is going to die, he must die whole." Joseph was not able to walk for 18 months but eventually he recovered.

He worked on the railroad in Echo Canyon, Weber Canyon and at Promontory prior to the driving of the Golden Spike. However, he was never strong and healthy and died 28 August 1876 in Fairfield, Utah County, Utah, at the age of 28 years, leaving his wife, Amanda Morgan Barlow, with three small children and another, yet unborn, who became my father. He was born four and one-half months after his father Joseph died.

The daughter, Jane, recovered from her severe illness and later came to Utah. She married John Long and they settled in Richfield, Utah, where they reared a family.

Jane always had a sore on her foot as a result of its being frozen so badly while traveling through the icy snow during the pioneer trek of the Edward Martin Hand Cart Company.

### CHAPTER NEWS NEEDED

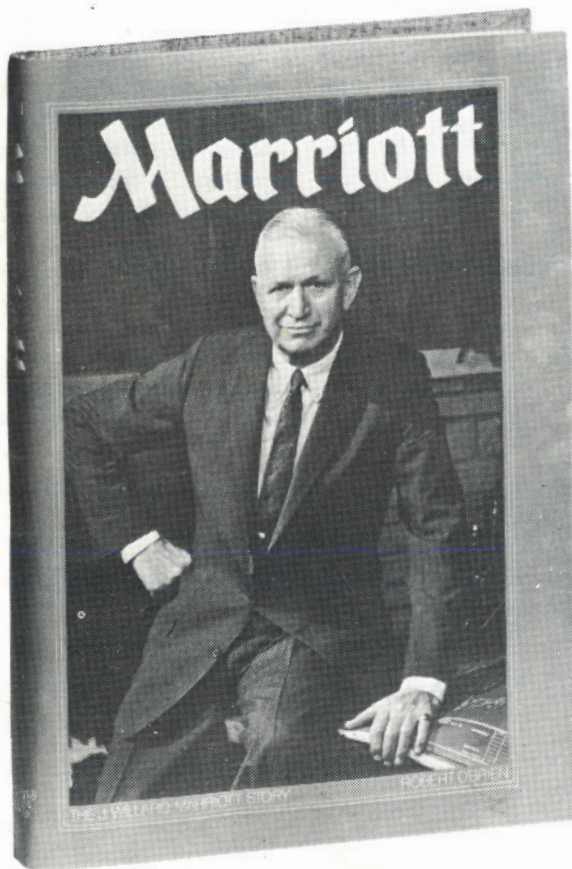
The good news that you send into the *PIONEER* may be just the good news needed by another chapter. It is most important to the continuing communication between chapters that we share our news, announce our civic projects and send in pictures of the new officers as well as pictures of special events sponsored by the chapters. Black and white photos are best, large groups of persons should be at least four inches wide by three inches high.

We suggest that each chapter designate someone to send in its news as it happens. Also, articles of pioneer interest are always needed - one to three pages, double-spaced and typewritten if possible.

Please send all such items to the Editor, National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers, 2998 South 2150 East, Salt Lake City, Utah 84109.



# hometown boy makes good



## MARRIOTT

Robert O'Brien

J. Willard Marriott, native Utahn and Washington, D.C. industrialist-financier, is the subject of this new Deseret Book publication. Titled *Marriott*, this biographical work is authored by Robert O'Brien, a retired senior editor for Reader's Digest.

Marriott's career as a successful businessman, patriot, civic leader, philanthropist and church leader has been well documented in national news publications over the years. But this is the first definitive biography of the man told in a series of warm, personalized narratives dealing with the events of his life as they happened. J. Willard Marriott emerges as a man dedicated to his family, to hard work, to his country, and to his church.

# Deseret Book

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